

BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

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FIVE YEARS OF THE WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT

It was the morning of April 20th, 1949. Some 2,200 delegates from 72 countries, mandated by a quarter of the world's population, were meeting each other for the first time in Paris and Prague. When the Chairman, Professor Joliot-Curie, standing before a battery of cameras, said: "I declare the First World Peace Congress open," these men and women, who had come from all corners of the globe, rose to their feet as one man. At that historic moment, all were fully conscious of the great hope of which they were the bearers.

The Congress did not disappoint this hope. The proceedings engendered an extraordinary enthusiasm and the delegates, bound by a solemn pledge, left the Congress determined to broadcast among their fellow men the great idea that, henceforth, Peace was the concern of the peoples.

Five years have passed since that day. In November, 1950, a Second Congress was held in Warsaw and it was here that the World Council of Peace was formed. In December, 1952, the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, convened at the call of the World Council, brought together delegations from 85 countries.

Great campaigns have been initiated by the World Peace Movement in the course of its development. It has drawn up proposals for the peaceful settlement of the great issues which constitute a permanent war danger. It has inspired a wide variety of activities for a genuine relaxation of tension.

Today, the World Council of Peace—the highest expression of the Peace Movement—has become an international institution with ever growing authority and influence. It relies on the support of national Peace movements which have been organised in most countries of the world. It has the confidence and support of hundreds of millions of men and women. Its proposals and appeals meet with a sympathetic response in all circles.

The World Peace Movement is five years old and we can be justly proud of the correctness and success of its efforts. If there had been no World Peace Movement, no popular activity or gatherings, on an ever broader basis, as a result of its Appeals, events could have taken a quite different turn during these last, tense years.

The World Peace Movement has been the determining factor, for example, in rousing universal condemnation of the use of the atom bomb and the continuation of wars now going on; in getting the general public to express its approval of solutions which would bring about an easing of tension; in making negotiated solutions prevail over resort to force and in urging the Great Powers to meet and reach agreement.

Who can tell where the world would be today if it were not for this Movement and the Peace forces on which it depends? The atomic bomb would probably have been dropped again; the war in Korea would probably still be going on; it is even possible that a third world war might have broken out already—a war which might well lead to the total destruction of the human race.

In fact, the Great Powers are meeting in Geneva on this Fifth Anniversary of the foundation of the Movement. Talks have been broached between the United States and the Soviet Union on the question of atomic energy. The Great Powers are forced to discuss the need for an agreement on disarmament.

It now seems possible to find ways of preventing Europe from again becoming a battlefield, and of achieving a final Peace in Asia. After a break of several years, commercial and cultural relations are beginning to be restored.

There are certainly many obstacles still to be overcome. Incidents, such as for example the recent explosions of the H-bomb in the Pacific, show that the forces bent on war have no intention of disarming. But, in every country, the man in the street, seeing the renewed attempts to maintain or even aggravate international tension, is more and more insisting on a peaceful settlement. To an increasing degree, the peoples, profiting from the experiences of their first successes, are coming to realise that, in spite of all difficulties, Peace can and must be saved.

This realisation is, to a great extent, due to the existence and growth of the World Peace Movement. An increase in its strength in every country, a steady development of its influence, the regular expansion of its activity and its capacity to encourage action on an ever wider scale—all these are the essential prerequisites for a new advance.

The commemoration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Movement is naturally linked with this aim in order that, through the joint efforts of all who are devoted to Peace, the possibility of a relaxation of tension, which is visible today, may become the reality of tomorrow.

Jean Laffitte

General Secretary of the World Council
of Peace

What the Press is saying

The recent US experiments with the "H" bomb in the Pacific, which injured a number of Japanese fishermen, have been the object of world-wide comment. Many leading figures and the newspapers of various countries have demanded that these experiments should cease and that an agreement should be reached for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction. Here are a few excerpts from the Press of different countries.

It is evident that we have now succeeded in awakening forces which we are incapable of controlling. And if we cannot control the explosive power, we shall be even less able to gauge the effects these terrible experiments will have for years on biological conditions in the world . . .

For this reason, the world-wide indignation at the Bikini "slip-up" is perfectly understandable.

LA STAMPA, March 28th
(Italy)

A bomb big enough to spread its destruction over the whole of Europe is now a near possibility . . .

Mankind as a whole . . . must learn from the case of the "Fukuryu Maru" that there can be no victory in hydrogen war. It becomes the very mark of humanity to resist its outbreak at no matter what cost to long accepted policies and prejudices.

THE NEW STATESMAN
AND NATION
March 27th (Britain)

Two questions have now to be asked . . . if one side has bombs capable of blowing up half the world, is it necessary as a deterrent for the other side to have bombs capable of blowing up three-quarters of it? The second question is whether, now, a further effort should not be made at international understanding on the lines Sir

Winston Churchill has so steadfastly refused to abandon.

THE TIMES, March 26th
(Britain)

Experiments like that of March 1st offer no positive possibilities to a normal, healthy mind. We no longer believe in the devil, as people did in the Middle Ages and even right down to modern times, but we note that, in Switzerland, there have been protests of a moral and religious character against experiments which, in the last resort, serve only the forces of evil . . . The prevention of atomic war must not merely be the result of fear of the consequences that await all nations. The moral veto must make itself felt in military circles.

NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG,
March 31st
(Switzerland)

It is a strange quirk of fate which has again made Japanese nationals the victims of our nuclear weapons development . . .

The episode lends weight to Representative Carl T. Durham's question as to whether the time has not come to revise our policies of atomic secrecy, perhaps even telling the world (as well as our own public) what are the true capabilities for destruction of this weapon and what we can, or cannot,

expect to accomplish through the introduction of such instruments into the conduct of international relations.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE,
March 19th (USA)

Stop any more explosions of the hydrogen bomb . . .!

The terrible effects of the explosion on March 1st should leave no question that this is an international matter.

The Pacific is not an American lake. The decision to risk wide-spread contamination is not one for the United States alone . . .

Scientists and Governments should remember the sorcerer's apprentice who started something he could not stop.

International consultation is needed on all the problems involved for mankind in the possession of the bomb. This is no time for passivity. The British Government should take the initiative.

MEANTIME, STOP THAT BOMB!

DAILY HERALD, March 25th
(Britain)

Eisenhower's recent proposals for the control of atomic energy gave rise to a certain amount of hope. The latest experiments with the hydrogen bomb have increased anxiety but also the number of demands for the realisation of the control programme.

MORGON-TIDNINGEN, March 29th
(Sweden)

Four questions should be asked about future experiments with hydrogen bombs. Scientifically are they wise? Legally are they proper? Strategically are they necessary? Morally are they justifiable? . . .

Wide realisation of the frightful implications of a hydrogen bomb may perhaps improve the chances of international agreement on the control of atomic energy.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN,
March 27th (Britain)

The fate of the Japanese fishing-boat, the "Fukuryu Maru" on which fell the deadly rain of radioactive ash produced by the explosion of the US hydrogen bomb on the island of Bikini, sharply awakened the conscience of the world. The explosion stimulated great numbers of people in all countries to intensify their struggle to prevent the use of atomic energy for wholesale extermination of the human race.

RUDE PRÁVO, April 4th
(Czechoslovakia)

The thermo-nuclear bomb gives a further stimulus to the idea of a meeting of the Great Powers.

LE MONDE, March 27th
(France)

IN THIS BULLETIN

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- "Mankind can no longer tolerate the danger of atomic weapons," declares Professor Joliot-Curie.
- Peace Conference in London.
- Referendum in West Germany — Peace Treaty or EDC?
- Growing opposition in the Middle East to the US-Pakistan-Turkey Pact.
- Young people of Chile join campaign against the Military Pact.
- "Asia Day" in India.
- World Peace Movement Anniversary statements by Professor Leopold Infeld (Poland), Vice-President of the

World Council of Peace; Professor Yoshitaro Hirano (Japan); Professor J. D. Bernal, F.R.S. (Britain) and Senor José Giral (Spain)—members of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace; Dr. James Endicott (Canada), member of the World Council of Peace.

- Texts adopted at the Vienna Meeting of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace (March 28th-30th).

Exhibition of Indian art in New Delhi.

- Two great film festivals.

"Mankind can no longer tolerate the danger of atomic weapons"

declares Professor Joliot-Curie

On March 27th, the Paris daily, "*Libération*," printed a statement by Professor Joliot-Curie on the tragic consequences of the thermo-nuclear experiments at Bikini.

The President of the World Council of Peace wrote as follows:

"Did not the Stockholm Appeal, which won the approbation of hundreds of millions of people who were alive to the danger, demand the prohibition of atomic weapons with strict international control to ensure its implementation? It is clear that, if the Governments had put into application the measures demanded by all peoples, this latest experiment, which made victims of Japanese, Americans and people of the Pacific, would not have taken place..."

"Mankind can no longer tolerate the danger of atomic weapons. A powerful, a universal wave of censure must be roused against such experiments."

A first selection of these protests is given below. Though far from being complete, it shows that the wave of censure has already attained considerable proportions.

British Parliamentary Labour Party urges banning

In the House of Commons, the 292 MPs of the Parliamentary Labour Party put down a motion asking the Government: to do all in its power to prevent the explosion of any further thermo-nuclear bombs; to bring about world agreement to achieve outlawry of atomic weapons; and to seek agreement with France, China, the USA and the USSR on a plan of atomic control and a gradual reduction in armaments.

At the end of the debate, the House of Commons unanimously adopted a Labour motion recommending a meeting between the heads of State of Great Britain, the USA and the USSR "for the purpose of considering anew the problem of the reduction and control of armaments."

Pandit Nehru proposes urgent measures

Speaking to the Indian Parliament on April 2nd, Pandit Nehru recalled that his Government had always urged the prohibition of atomic weapons and agreement between the States possessing them.

He proposed the adoption of urgent measures until such time as prohibition is achieved:

A status quo agreement putting an end to experimental explosions;

Immediate discussion on such an agree-

ment in the UN Disarmament Commission;

The publication of detailed information on the destructive power and the known effects of atomic weapons.

And in Japan...

The Japanese Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a motion addressed to the United Nations. It demands the prohibition of atomic weapons, international control of nuclear energy and its use for peaceful ends.

The Executive Board of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SO-HYO), which has a membership of five millions, adopted, on March 22nd, an Appeal to all Trade Unions, Peace Organisations and Scientific Bodies Throughout the World.

"The urgent question... is to prohibit the manufacture of atomic arms and to place atomic energy under international control. In other words, it is for the labour unions, peace organisations and scientific bodies throughout the world to proclaim the urgent need for such measures to the people of their respective countries and to demand immediate action for that purpose from their respective Governments, so that the question may be taken up at the coming Geneva Conference as an important subject of deliberation."

Five big political parties are also demanding the prohibition of atomic weapons and the international control of nuclear energy.



Children of Hiroshima

As a Japanese, compatriot of the victims of the recent H-bomb explosion at Bikini, an explosion that has stirred up the conscience of the world, I wish to say, in connection with the celebration of the World Peace Movement's Fifth Anniversary, that it is this Movement which has united all the peoples in a close brotherhood based on friendship and negotiation so as to prevent hate and discrimination leading to war.

Especially since the Stockholm Appeal, the World Peace Movement has made it its job to save mankind and civilisation by struggling against the use and testing of atomic weapons.

The Peace organisations in the world have developed so strongly that the forces of war are now being restrained and world Peace can be realised. It is the first time in world history that the power to decide on war or Peace rests, not with the Governments, but with the peoples.

The urgent necessity of the moment is to bring about a Conference of the Five Great Powers, including China, in order that the security and the Peace of the Far East and of the world as a whole, may be assured.

Yoshitaro Hirano,

Member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace



One of the Japanese fishermen affected by the radioactive experimental explosion of a US hydrogen bomb on March 1st.

Three Documents of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace

The Appeal printed below, and the other texts on this page, were adopted by the Bureau of the World Council of Peace at its meeting in Vienna, March 28th-30th.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE

The Berlin Conference proved that the determination to force through the "European Defence Community" is the principal obstacle to a peaceful solution of European problems.

EDC means a Europe doomed to stay divided into two hostile camps, and an intensification of the arms race.

EDC means the revival once again of German militarism in the heart of Europe.

EDC means the threat of death for every inhabitant of Europe, the threat of destruction for every home.

The people of Europe, who experienced in their own persons the awful sufferings of the two world wars which began in Europe, must realise their common responsibility for the preservation of Peace in that part of the world in which they live.

It is not true that the only road open to the peoples of Europe is that of division and war. Another road is open to them—the organisation of collective security among all the States of Europe without any one country predominating, and with full respect for national independence and the national characteristics of each country, thus facilitating a general reduction of armaments.

In spite of their different political and social systems all the States of Europe have common interests—the preservation of Peace for each one of them and the expansion of their economic and cultural co-operation.

Today, the duty of every man and woman in Europe is clear—to stop EDC, prevent war and build a peaceful Europe.

RESOLUTION

After a long period of Cold War, public opinion has brought about the resumption of negotiations between the Governments. The peoples want these negotiations to succeed; public opinion can make them succeed!

The Four Power Conference in Berlin was a success for the peoples' will for Peace. It showed that negotiation is possible. The problem of the reduction of armaments has been raised once more. It was possible to reach agreement on the holding of a Conference in Geneva on Far Eastern questions, with participation of the Five Great Powers and other interested States.

Conditions have thus been created for finding acceptable solutions to the differences that divide the world.

From now on, public opinion can clearly see that insistence on the rearmament of Western Germany as first priority is an obstacle and a serious threat to Peace. The alternative is plain: either EDC will be realised, Europe remain cut in two, the two halves of Europe stay ranged against each other and war threaten to break out, or all the European States will come together, none seeking to dominate another, to guarantee their mutual security and safeguard Peace in the whole of Europe.

In this situation, the explosion of the H-bomb at Bikini, the threats of atomic war bandied about by certain statesmen, the intensification of the war in Viet-Nam, and the pressure exercised on the countries of Latin America and the Middle East, are designed to intimidate the people. The remilitarisation of Japan, the recent establishment of US bases in Spain, the plans for military pacts with Pakistan injurious to the national sovereignty of the latter and the security of India, are designed to face the peoples with accomplished facts.

Public opinion will not allow the results of the negotiations they have demanded to be compromised by actions of this nature. It can cause EDC to be rejected in France and Italy, and thus secure resumption of the Berlin conversations until the German problem is settled peacefully. It can insist upon and secure the banning of atomic weapons. It can insist upon and secure respect for national independence and the resumption among all countries of the economic and cultural exchanges necessary to their prosperity. It can influence decisively the course of the Geneva Conference.

For the first time, there is an opportunity for the Big Five, meeting in discussion with other interested States, to reach an agreement on general security in the Far East. Such security can come about as a result of the normalisation of relations among all the countries of Asia, their independence recognised, their security guaranteed. Korea must be reunited peacefully and must freely decide her own destiny after the withdrawal of foreign troops. An immediate cease-fire in Indo-China would make possible Peace negotiations between France and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

The Geneva Conference can and must constitute an important stage on the road to relaxation of international tension and disarmament.

In these circumstances, the Bureau of the World Council of Peace considers it necessary to summon an Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace at the end of May. This Session will take place in Berlin.

STATEMENT

The explosion of the H-bomb at Bikini, its fearful effects on human beings, the evidence that the extent of these effects cannot be controlled and the threats to use it have aroused the indignation of the conscience of mankind.

The demand for the prohibition of atomic weapons called for by the Stockholm Appeal, which was supported by hundreds of millions of men and women, has today become the demand of all the peoples.

It was not to wipe man from the face of the Earth, nor to shatter in an instant the fruits of his thousands of years of creative labour that these tremendous forces were discovered by science, but rather to find means to relieve his present miseries and help him to achieve a fuller life.

The abolition of atomic warfare is not only necessary but possible. It can be achieved by an international agreement for the prohibition of all forms of radioactive weapons and poisons. A system of international inspection and control can and must be set up.

The peoples must, without delay, demand of the Governments the conclusion of an agreement banning all weapons of mass destruction.



Yves Farge, President of the French Peace Movement, died one year ago.

In him, the cause of Peace lost one of its most ardent defenders.

REFERENDUM IN WEST GERMANY "Peace Treaty or EDC?"

After a Conference held in Dusseldorf on March 27th, public figures from all over the Federal Republic issued an appeal for a popular referendum. The German people are asked to state whether they agree with the conclusion of a Peace Treaty and the withdrawal of the occupation troops or with the Bonn and Paris Agreements.

The signatories express their conviction that "the popular verdict... is necessary to spare the German people the hardships inflicted by the division of Germany and the disaster of another war, and to open the road to a peaceful and democratic future for Germany among the nations, independent and with equal rights..."

"This seems to us an indispensable condition for the security of Europe..."

The signatories include: Herr Wilhelm von Ameln, farmer and stock-breeder of Kall-Eifel; Frau Thea Arnold, former Rector and member of the First Federal Parliament, from Dusseldorf; Herr Friedel Baehr, Chairman of a Shop Stewards' Committee, from Wermelskirchen; Frau Paule Draeger, Chairman of a Shop Stewards' Committee, from Bielefeld; Herr Gustav Marktanner, sports editor, several times champion discus-thrower of Wurtemberg and Germany, from Stuttgart; Frau Lilly Nevinny, writer from Munich; Dr. Barbara Scharmann, children's doctor from Frankfurt; Herr Friedrich Paul Schall, writer from Brunswick; Herr Paul Schulze, Chairman of the Print and Paper Workers' trade union, from Bruchsal.

"WE TREMBLE AT THE THOUGHT OF H-BOMBS IN THE HANDS OF EX-NAZI GENERALS"

says scientist at Emergency Peace Conference in London

Main emphasis of an Emergency Peace Conference in London on Sunday April 4th, called by the British Peace Committee, was on the twin dangers of German rearmament and the hydrogen bomb. In the words of Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, the Australian-born physicist who was himself involved, in work on the first atom bomb:

"We meet in the shadow of a double peril—the shadow of the H-bomb and the shadow of German rearmament which will go forward unless the people move to stop it. When we think of H-bombs in the hands of ex-Nazi generals, then we may tremble, indeed."

The resolutions

Dr. Burhop moved a resolution which was adopted unanimously by the almost 260 delegates representing 136 trade union bodies and Peace organisations. It called for a halt to the bomb tests.

Two other resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Conference. One welcomed the forthcoming Geneva Conference; the other made the following call to the people of Britain:

"Ask your M.P. to declare his personal position on the question."

"Demand that the Four Powers take the opportunity in Geneva to resume discussion on the question of Germany."

Message from the Lord Mayor of Coventry

A message to the conference from the Lord Mayor of Coventry, Mr. H. B. Cresswell, was read out by the Chairman of the British Peace Committee, Mr. Gordon Schaffer. It ran:

"The German nation must have unity and operate inside a comity of nations. Democracy must be implemented and strengthened in practice, rather than defended or undermined with a rearmed Germany, having two alternatives — the cynical shedding of German blood without

their own sovereignty — or the danger of returning to the evil Nazi regime."

Pastor Niemöller, from Germany also sent a message which said:

"The danger is this, according to my understanding: that the ways of a peaceful solution of the German problem which are not yet barred might be closed totally."

"That would bring the whole of the European situation into a hopeless state."

Mr. D. N. Pritt QC, President of the British Peace Committee, asked: "Who wants to rearm Germany? The people of Germany? Oh, no. The people of Britain? Oh, no. Not even the people of America. It is the Governments — and the US Government mainly — who want to get some strong well-armed hirelings to fight the Soviet Union."

Labour Party members, trade union leaders, Christian pacifists and a Conservative — all addressed the Conference and condemned German rearmament.

SEVENTY-TWO DEPARTMENTAL CONGRESSES IN FRANCE

Eighteen Departmental Peace Congresses were held on April 4th with the double slogan: "No ratification of EDC! Negotiations in Indo-China!" Many others are at present being prepared for by petitions and delegations to elected representatives. Seventy-two are to be held by May 1st; that of the Seine Department is taking place on April 24th and 25th. This great campaign of the French Peace Movement will culminate in a great national rally on June 12th and 13th.

An article by an officer on active service has been widely reproduced in the Paris Press. He writes that 70 to 75 per cent of officers are opposed to the Bonn and Paris Agreements. In a letter to the President of the Council of Ministers on January 27th, recently published in the Paris Press, Marshal Juin says of the ratification of EDC: "For my part, I could not say 'Yes,' even conditionally."

It is five years since the Peace Movement started and four years since I first became associated with it. I witnessed its growth, how it encompassed more and more sections of the people, how it became perhaps the most important factor in the people's fight for Peace.

Working for four years in the Bureau, I found there the fine spirit of comradeship and friendship of people associated with each other in the most noble aim: the preservation of Peace.

What should I wish our Movement on its first five years' jubilee? The answer is obvious. May it succeed in its aims to save the world from the horrors of war.

Professor Leopold Infeld
Member of the Bureau of the World Council
of Peace



● The last (Fifth) session of World Council, in Vienna.



1949

The World Council of Peace
permanent possibility of meeting
● Above: Professor Joliot-Curie
Dr. Hewlett Johnson, D. D., D.
J. D. Bernal, F.R.S., and Signor P

FIVE YEARS C

The World Council has never relaxed its efforts to interest the peoples in a peaceful solution of the great problems which divide the world.

- (Top left) Demonstration of Egyptian women against military bases and the Middle East Pact.
- (Left) Young Dutchmen demand a happy future in a world at Peace.
- (Bottom left) Peace meeting in Prague.

Picasso's Dove, emblem of Peace Congress, has encouraged

IN THE SERVICE

- The Rally in the Buffalo Stadium after the First World Peace Congress — Paris, 1949 (Below)



(Above & on
A great wo
gathering: T
gress of the
for Peace (Vie
ember 12th-19

Peace gives the forces of Peace the meeting and taking action for Peace. *Madame Curie talking to the Very Reverend J. D., Dean of Canterbury, Professor Signor Pietro Nenni.*

● *View of a commission at work.*

1954

S OF ACTIVITY

The World Council inspires activity in every country of the world.

- (Top right) *A young Chinese mother signs the Stockholm Appeal.*
- (Second right) *French building workers vote for a resolution against the EDC.*
- (Third) *A London Peace demonstration.*
- (Bottom right) *Meeting of Italian Peace workers in Genoa.*

Emblem of the First World War has encircled the Earth.

VOICE OF PEACE

● *The Warsaw Congress—1950 (Below)*

Above & on right) Great world-wide meeting: The Congress of the Peoples for Peace (Vienna, December 12th-19th, 1952)

In Beirut
Damascus
Amman and
Baghdad

GROWING OPPOSITION TO THE US-PAKISTAN-TURKEY PACT

Opposition to the proposed military pact between Pakistan, Turkey, Iraq and the USA, already great in India and Pakistan, is steadily growing in the countries of the Middle East because the peoples there feel that it is a direct threat to them.

Students Demonstrations

The strike and demonstrations of the Lebanese students of the University of Beirut in opposition to the plans for military alliances have given rise to a great movement of solidarity in the Lebanon. There were strikes on March 28th and 29th.

In Syria, the students of Damascus, Homs, Deir Zor and Hassaketh took sympathetic action.

In Jordan, there was a joint demonstration of students and workers.

In Iraq, representatives of the students in the universities, the colleges for specialised studies and 19 secondary schools signed declarations opposing the pact.

Syria

The textile workers of Damascus have petitioned the Government, asking it to "follow a national policy and reject war plans such as the Jamali project and the Pakistan-Turkey pact."

Many similar petitions have been sent to the President of the Republic, for instance, those of the women of the working class districts of Al Midan and Al Sallyeh, the inhabitants of the Kurdish quarter of Damascus, 1,511 peasants from the district of Ifrin, 6,000 workers, artisans and students of Aleppo, 280 professional people including members of the Academy, 400 students of Damascus and 230 secondary school pupils of Lattakia.

The Lebanon

The National Peace Committee has issued an appeal asking "all national elements, whatever their views, to unite against this danger (the Pakistan-Turkey Pact) and bring to naught the bilateral treaty with the USA."

A resolution condemning the Pakistan-Turkey Pact was adopted at a meeting of the National Congress of the Lebanon. The Progressive Socialist Party, the Al Najal Party, the Moslem Youth and the Peace Movement were represented at the meeting.

Iraq

The National Democratic Party and the Istiqlal have called on the population to oppose the proposed Iraq-Pakistan-USA alliance. Sheikh Hussein Mohammed Al Kashaf al Gataa, an influential Moslem, criticised the pact in an open letter to the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

A petition against the US-Pakistan Pact obtained 4,500 signatures. The signatories state that they agree with the resolution adopted at the Conference in Defence of the Rights of the People of the Middle East. One hundred and twenty-nine Baghdad

lawyers have issued a Manifesto to the same effect.

This campaign is beginning to be reflected in Parliament where three M.P.s have spoken against any military alliance with the USA.

The Iraqi Press

A steadily growing number of Iraqi newspapers are joining the campaign against the proposed pact.

Al Amal, *Saut al Ahali*, organ of the National Democratic Party, *Liwa al Istiqlal*, organ of the Istiqlal Party, *Alam al Yom*, *Al Hadiss* and *Al Hiyad*, the political director of which is chairman of the Par-

Young people of Chile enthusiastically join campaign against Military Pact

The young people of Chile have put their ardour and enthusiasm into the struggle for Peace by taking part in the National Referendum against the US-Chile Military Pact and for free trade with all countries.

First of all the young miners: those of the "Lota" and "Coronel" mines, together with the young people of Lirquén and Concepción, put the province of Concepción at the head of the competition sponsored by the National Council of Young Defenders of Peace. The young people of Valparaíso, however, took up the challenge and collected 1,650 signatures.

In various parts of Coquimbo—Compania Baja, La Serena, Villa Dominante and Estrella de Chile—the young people collected 579 signatures by organising artistic evenings. At La Serena, it was the young people who got the signatures of the members of the Apprentice Bakers' Trade Union and the workers of the "Industria de Cemento."

At Cunco, the "Dinamo" Sports Club, in its entirety, supported the campaign.

All these activities are but the prelude to a youth demonstration—the Latin American Spring Meeting in Santiago—which is certain to rouse a great response.

liamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, are printing many articles calling for the rejection of any Pakistan-Iraq-USA pact.

The Arab League and the Moslem Brotherhood Condemn the Pact

At the end of its last meeting in Cairo, the Political Committee of the Arab League issued a resolution stating that the Arab peoples refuse to have anything to do with the Pakistan-Turkey Pact and insisting that the Arab countries should not take part in military alliances which are opposed to their interests.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Egypt and Syria and the ambassadors of the other Arab countries in Cairo attended this meeting.

The proposed military pacts were also denounced at a joint meeting of the Syrian, Lebanese, Iraqi, Jordanian and Egyptian national sections of the Moslem Brotherhood, which was held in Damascus.

During February, the National Youth Council, with the help of delegates to the World Youth Festival for Peace and Friendship, organised an artistic evening in Santiago. Prizes, consisting of badges and scarves brought back from the Festival, were presented to the best signature collectors.

The participation of the young people, however, is only one aspect of the Referendum. The National Peace Movement is also very active. Its most recent activities are the "Festival of Films for Peace," held in the Princesa theatre in Santiago; the organisation of "Peace Weeks," such as that of Conchalí; and measures to bring together all currents of opinion desiring the maintenance of Peace and a relaxation of tension.

For example, the Secretary of the Iquique branch of the Popular Socialist Party, the Chairman of the local branch of the Party of Labour and the Mayor of Iquique, the Mayor of Antofagasta, who is a member of the Popular Socialist Party, the Socialist M.P. Armando Mallet and other public figures recently signed the Appeal against the Military Pact and for Free Trade.

The World Council of Peace is this year commemorating the fifth anniversary of its formation. Year by year the volume of its work has increased and more and more people have been drawn into the Peace Movement. It now numbers hundreds of millions of men and women: more than a third of the population of the world and more than half of the adult population. Never in history has there been such a gigantic movement, especially, when we consider that those who have not joined it are either sympathetic or take its unequalled strength into consideration.

Through its proposals, its activity and its fearless and consistent propaganda work, it has won great victories in the defence of Peace. We should congratulate ourselves on this but we must not rest on our laurels. Peace has not yet been completely won; the warmongers are still fomenting unrest in the world. We must resist their criminal designs. We shall win Peace if we fight for it every day in ever closer unity and with ever growing enthusiasm.

José Giral
Member of the Bureau of the World Council
of Peace

Publications for THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY



The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace has just published two booklets for the Fifth Anniversary of the World Peace Movement.

"What is the World Council of Peace?" gives, in a few soberly written pages, some details which are often overlooked on the origins of the World Council of Peace, its composition and structure, its permanent aims and principles, and its main activities.

Such a booklet should be in everybody's hands. It gives a description of the results already obtained through the action of the peoples which shows that the preservation of Peace is the concern of all.

It illustrates the constant desire of the World Council to promote the coalition of all forces, whoever they may be or from wherever they may come, who desire a lessening of international tension and who together must throw all their weight into the scales to bring them down on the side of Peace.

The loose-leaf booklet, "Resolutions and Documents," contains, in chronological order, all the texts adopted by the World Peace Movement since its foundation. It is practical in form and can be kept up to date.

It is, therefore, a handy instrument for all defenders of Peace. More, it is indispensable for all who wish to make a close study of the Peace Movement's activity.

The continuous development of the Peace Movement is mirrored in the evolution of its policy, as presented in these pages. They contain the simple ideas put forward by the Peace Movement — ideas which have today become a great force and the heritage of world public opinion.

In reading it again and studying it attentively we can all learn new lessons which are strikingly up to date.

BOLIVIA: "AN ATOMIC ARSENAL"

Peace Committee condemns foreign hold on deposits
of radioactive minerals

In a "Message to the People of Bolivia" the Bolivian Peace Committee condemns the foreign hold on the country's important deposits of radioactive minerals and the danger this represents for Bolivia. The Message states: "Our country has become nothing more or less than an arsenal of radioactivity for the United States' policy of atomic blackmail." It asks the Bolivian people to demand "a change in present policy which is fostering international tension" and to speak out for "a policy of Peace and national independence."

The Peace Committee also demands the withdrawal of the US atomic mission and urges a meeting of the Five Great Powers.

This would create an atmosphere favourable to a relaxation of international tension.

The signatories include: Sr. Hugo Mansilla, President of the Bolivian Peace Committee; Sr. Erasmo Tarifa, leader of the Workers' Section of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement; Sr. René Valencia Valle, one of the leaders of the N.R.M.; Sr. David Ballón, director of the review of the Ministry for Peasant Affairs; Sr. Rolando Escalante, of the Liberal University Federation and member of the staff of "Vanguardia," organ of the N.R.M.; Sr. Walter Morales, delegate of the Secondary Students' Confederation to the Bolivian T.U.C.; Sr. Edgard Valverde, General Secretary of the Students' Confederation.

In Guatemala:

Almost 176,000 signatures
for the defence of national sovereignty

In Guatemala, a petition "for the maintenance of world Peace and in defence of our national sovereignty" has obtained 175,974 signatures. It was organised by



A pile of petition forms, some bearing the thumb-prints of peasants unable to sign their names.

For five critical years the World Council of Peace has met and successfully thrown back the forces of war.

The real battle of world politics in these years has been not one of atom bombs, tanks and jet planes but one for the hearts and minds of men. Here, despite the wealth, the political pressure and the persecution employed by the enemies of Peace, they have not succeeded in winning popular support for their policy of division of the world.

On the contrary, the devoted workers for Peace in all countries, united in our movement, have rallied the vast majority of the peoples of the world to our cause. They have done this by reasserting and exemplifying their belief in discussion and persuasion rather than force and dictation. In their successful opposition to the atomic bomb, by their insistence on Five Power negotiation, they have shown their power.

The main work of the Council has still to be done; Peace has still to be made secure, but with the forces that have rallied to our Movement we can be confident that it will be done.

Professor J. D. Bernal, F.R.S.
Member of the Bureau
of the World Council of Peace

the National Peace Council, with the support of 19 big organisations including: The General Confederation of Workers, the Women's Alliance, the National Peasant Confederation, the Democratic Youth Alliance, the University Democratic Front, the Party of Labour, the Party of the Revolution and the Party for Revolutionary Action.

INDIA: "Asia Day" on April 25th

The All India Peace Council is organising an "Asia Day" to be held on April 25th. Dr. Kitchlew, President of the Council, said that April 25th was the eve of the Geneva Conference and that the people of India should send to Geneva resolutions adopted at the meetings and demonstrations which would take place on that day. The resolutions should demand an end to the war in Viet-Nam, the establishment of a stable and lasting Peace in Korea, the recognition of the People's Republic of China and the

ending of the imperialist Powers' attempts to construct bases on Asian territory.

✱

The leaders of various political parties and social organisations organised a popular protest conference against the Pakistan-US pact. It was held in Madras on March 28th and was attended by delegates from six States of Southern India: Madras, Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg and Travancore-Cochin. A similar conference was held in Calcutta on April 3rd and 4th.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART IN NEW DELHI



An important exhibition of Indian art was inaugurated in New Delhi on March 9th. It was organised on the initiative of the All India Peace Council and includes works of the most famous Indian artists: Ram Kinkar, painter and sculptor, and several times award-

ed the Gold Medal; Gopal Ghose, teacher, Assistant Secretary of the Calcutta Academy of Fine Arts, winner of the Gold Medal and famous for his landscapes; Remendra Nath Chakravarty, Director of the Calcutta School of Fine Arts and who organised an exhibition in Paris under the auspices of UNESCO; Atul Bose, adviser of the Calcutta School of Fine Arts, and so on. The greatest contemporary Indian painter, Jamini Roy, who has brought about a revival of popular art in Bengal and is playing an important role in the development of modern Indian painting, sent one of his canvases to the exhibition, together with a message in which he says: "Art is my life. And so is Peace." Jamini Roy is well known in London and New York, where exhibitions of his work were very favourably received by the critics.

This exhibition is an important contribution to the cause of Peace by the artists of India. The booklet published for it says: "The artists of India join the creative artists of all other countries in proclaiming their desire for the victory of Peace, so that culture may become more flourishing. We hope that the exchange of our cultural

treasures will lead to better understanding, friendship and Peace between the nations."

The critics of the important Indian newspapers, the "Statesman" and the "Times of India," describe the exhibition as being the most representative ever to be held in the country.

A number of countries sent messages to the exhibition. The Peace Committees of Britain, Japan, China, Italy, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada and others sent the Indian artists their best wishes for the success of the exhibition and congratulated them on such a fine undertaking.

Subsequently, the All India Peace Council formed the plan of sending the exhibition on a tour abroad, particularly to Europe. Many countries have already shown their interest in it including Britain, France, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Denmark.

Five or six Indians intend accompanying the exhibition. The presence of such a delegation will undoubtedly help to heighten its prestige.

*

An exhibition of Chinese art in Buenos Aires gave the Argentine public the opportunity to see and admire the paintings of Phi Pai-shih and paper cuts. The catalogue contains explanatory notes on these two forms of contemporary Chinese art. It was with this exhibition that the Argentine Association for Chinese Culture began its career.

*



(Above) A painting by K. Hebbar.
(Right) "Mourners" by Pranath Mago.
(Below) "Women Workers On The Hills" by Harkishan Lal.



The commemoration of the Great Anniversaries

In many countries the Peace Committees and even organisations independent of the Peace Movement have shown great interest in the World Council of Peace's proposal for the commemoration in 1954 of the anniversaries of four great figures of world culture: the ancient Greek dramatist, Aristophanes, the English novelist, Fielding, the Czech composer, Dvořák and the Russian writer Chekhov. Preparations are already under way to confer on this commemoration a renown worthy of the great cause of friendship and understanding between the peoples.

In Switzerland, a volume containing certain of the plays of Aristophanes, prepared by Professor André Bonnard and illustrated by Hans Erni, will be published. In France, Henri Bassis is preparing an adaptation of "The Peace." In Hungary several plays of Aristophanes will be performed at the National Theatre, including "The Birds." There will be a series of performances of "The Peace" in Athens. Preparations are being made in Hungary, the Soviet Union and Greece for lectures on the Greek dramatist and editions of his works.

*

In Czechoslovakia, a great deal of material on Antonín Dvořák is being published. It should help to make his life and work known throughout the world. It will be put at the disposal of all organisations interested and includes an exhibition of 60 heliogravures, wall newspapers, posters, 60 lantern slides, a collection of records giving a selection of Dvořák's works, accompanied by an essay written by Miroslav Barvík. On May 1st, the foreign broadcasts of the Czechoslovak radio will give Dvořák concerts with commentaries in French, English, German, Italian, etc.

Monographs on Dvořák will be published in the Soviet Union and Austria. In May, there will be lectures and concerts devoted to Dvořák in the German Democratic Republic and Hungary.

*

In Britain the anniversary of Henry Fielding will be commemorated by a wide sale of his theatrical works and by lectures dealing with the various periods of his life. A big memorial meeting is also planned. In Hungary, an eminent historian of literature will give a lecture on Fielding at a memorial meeting. "Tom Jones" has just appeared in Hungarian and "Jonathan Wild" is in preparation.

*

The Belgian-Soviet Friendship Society is organising a tour of Belgium for the 50th anniversary of the death of Chekhov. In Britain it is intended to exchange Chekhov specialists with the Soviet Union; there will also be an exhibition and memorial performances of his principal plays.

Cultural Relations

The campaign for the development of cultural relations between the peoples continues to bear fruit. Artists, scientists and members of the teaching profession are the bearers of messages of friendship between one country and another. They are invariably given a friendly reception and are received with great interest.

A number of Soviet artists, for example, are travelling around the world as exponents of the culture of their people, while in their own country many foreign delegations are given a warm welcome.

● An enthusiastic reception was given in Karachi, capital of Pakistan, to the artists Serkebaev and Semionova, the violinist, Gorokhov and, above all the Uzbek, Tamara Khanum and the Tajik, Ashura Nas-syrova.

● After performing in Vienna, Helsinki, and in various German cities, the popular "Beriozka" dance ensemble, under the direction of Nadezhda Nadezhdina, was invited to Holland by the Dutch-Soviet Friendship Society and the management of the "Karre" Theatre in Amsterdam. They gave performances in Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam and in other towns. This ensemble will then go to Britain where, for the first time, a complete Soviet troupe—consisting of 50 dancers and musicians—will perform in London.

● In Paris, the best Soviet dancers and choreographers will present, from May 8th to the 29th, a rich and varied programme consisting of large excerpts from the great classical and modern ballets such as "Romeo and Juliet," "Cinderella," "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai" and "Flames of Paris."

● Cultural relations between Denmark and the USSR are also flourishing. The writer Constantin Simonov, and the cellist, Rastropovitch visited Copenhagen, while Danish teachers, scientists, writers and journalists were being welcomed in Moscow.

● The Belgian musician, Fernand Quinet, Director of the Liège Conservatoire, who is on a visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture, conducted the Radio Symphony Orchestra of the USSR, and Dr. Karl Evang, Director General of the Norwegian Health Service, met Soviet doctors and leaders of the Soviet health service and visited medical establishments and scientific institutes.

● The Soviet delegation to the Cannes Festival paid a visit to Vallauris to greet Pablo Picasso and hand him an official message from the Soviet Government. It said that the paintings which had been lent to the Milan Exhibition by the Moscow Museum would be sent on to Paris and that the Soviet Government agreed to lend 50 world renowned works of Picasso for an exhibition which will take place shortly at the *Maison de la Pensée*, in Paris.

● There will be an exchange of students during the summer holidays between Britain and the Soviet Union. This is being arranged by the National Union of Students and the Soviet Young People's Anti-fascist Committee.

TWO GREAT FILM FESTIVALS

The international film festival season is more successful than ever this year. There is an increasing number of meetings between film experts and the films themselves are leading to better understanding between the peoples.

Two hundred film stars and experts at Mar del Plata

From March 8th to 15th, the town of Mar del Plata in the Argentine, welcomed more than 200 film stars and experts from 18 countries. France, Britain, the USA, Bulgaria, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan and Poland were represented at the festival. More than 100 films, produced by 20 of the biggest film companies in the world, were presented. This is proof of the world-wide interest which the Festival aroused.

The people of the Argentine gave a warm welcome to the delegations from abroad which included actors, producers, scenario writers, cameramen, film critics and directors, particularly to the Soviet and Czech delegations who were making their first visit to the Argentine. This spirit of friendship and mutual understanding was maintained throughout the Festival. It was particularly apparent when representatives from different countries met each other—when the American actors, Walter Pidgeon, Mary Pickford and Jeannette MacDonald, for example, came into friendly contact with the Soviet artists, Natalia Medvedieva, Serge Bondarchuk and others.

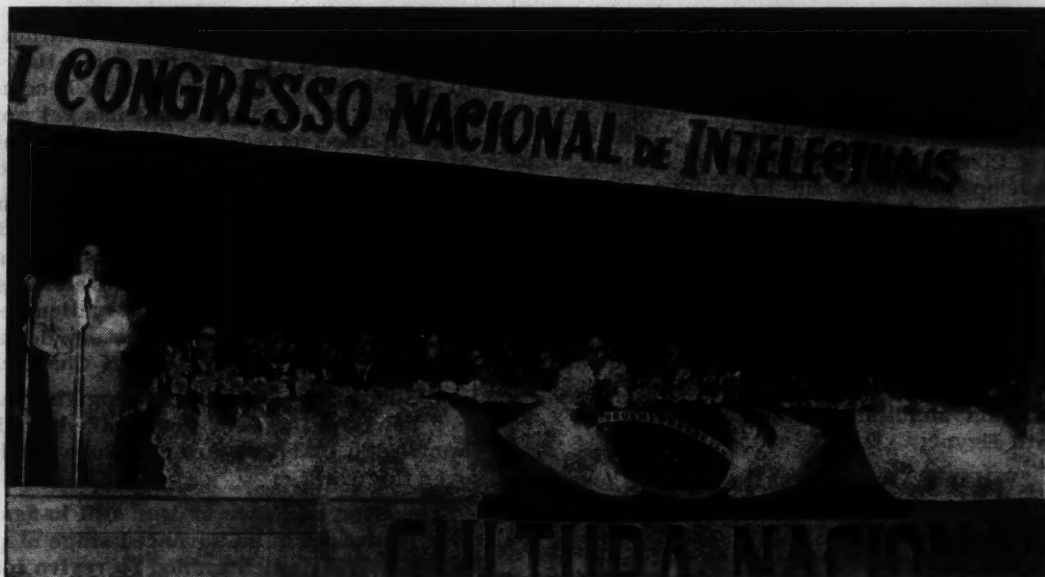
Concerts given by singers and instrumentalists from certain delegations were given an enthusiastic reception. Thousands heard the concert given in Buenos Aires by the Soviet violinist, David Oistrakh and the pianist Tatiana Nicolaeva, the Italian tenor, Tito Schipa, and the Argentinian singer, Elena Arismendi.

115 films from 36 countries at the Cannes Festival

The Seventh International Film Festival in Cannes was a great event in the film world. There was a record number of participants and the 115 films from 36 countries were of a very high quality. Alongside countries such as France, the Soviet Union, Italy, the USA and Britain, whose film industries have a world-wide reputation, other countries gave evidence for the first time, or further proof, of their achievements in this art—for example, India, Japan, Brazil and Egypt. In spite of their diversity, there was a typically national character about each of the films, which gave them great universal value, affording the viewers the opportunity of getting a real insight into national traditions and customs.

Emphasising the contribution which such festivals can make to the cause of friendship between the peoples, the celebrated producer, Grigori Alexandrov, head of the Soviet delegation, said at a Press conference that the Soviet Union was ready to make films in collaboration with any country which so desired, including the United States, and also to import a quantity of films from abroad.

He announced that he was studying the possibility of making a new film entitled "Pilgrimage" dealing with five foreigners—an American, a Frenchman, an Englishman, an Italian and an Austrian—on a journey across the USSR. He said he would like the parts to be played by actors from these countries.



The First Congress of Brazilian Intellectuals held in Goyanna from February 14th to the 21st was an event of great importance for the cultural life of Brazil. It brought together scientists, artists and educators anxious to defend and develop Brazilian culture and to establish cultural relations with other countries.

Here, the Chilean poet, Pablo Neruda, is seen delivering his address. On the platform are some of the best known Brazilian intellectuals and distinguished guests from abroad.

Around the World

JAPAN

The World Pacifists' Conference, which has just taken place in Tokyo and at which there were 200 representatives from 18 countries, adopted a resolution demanding the final settlement of the Korean problem and the immediate ending of the war in Viet-Nam.

ITALY

More than 50 factory meetings have been held in Milan dealing with the EDC project and as many in Bologna. In Montecchio, Dom Andrea Gaggero spoke to 10,000 people.

On March 19th, an inter-regional conference was held in Milan at which the economic consequences of EDC were studied.

These are some aspects of the campaign which is being developed on a wide scale in all parts of the country through demonstrations, meetings, public discussions or conferences. In the course of this campaign, new Peace Committees have come into existence, such as those of Arezzo, Pistoia, Chieti and Lecce.

*

Export merchants, industrialists, Deputies and municipal councillors—Monarchists, Social-Democrats, Socialists and Communists—took part in the Sicilian-Calabrian Assembly in Messina which dealt with the unhampered development of trade with other countries. The Assembly adopted a resolution which called for the development of commercial relations with the Soviet Union, China and the countries of Eastern Europe, Asia and South America.

TRIESTE

A conference was held on March 28th on "Trieste and the EDC." Delegates representing the people, democratic organisations and the municipalities of Muggia and Dolina took part. A resolution adopted by the Conference called upon the people to develop the movement of opinion against EDC and a motion addressed to UNO demanded that weapons of mass destruction should be outlawed.

EGYPT

The following significant passage appears in the provisions of a State Council decision annulling a law forbidding entry into Egypt:

"WHEREAS the accused is only found guilty of the collection of signatures for Peace, the banning of the atom bomb or the struggle against war;

"WHEREAS these motives cannot be considered subversive, and that they are solely in the interests of humanity..."

PAKISTAN

Speaking in the Constituent Assembly on March 29th, the Leader of the Opposition, S. C. Chattopadhyaya, declared that American military aid "is not in Pakistan's interest."

He added that in the course of the last elections in Eastern Pakistan the people expressed their dissatisfaction with this plan. He concluded by giving it as his opinion that there should be no question of granting bases to the United States.

In a previous debate the Secretary of the Pakistan Congress Party also condemned the military pact.

IRELAND

The Peace Committee of Ireland has organised a number of street and district meetings in Dublin. Those at Ringsend Town, North Strand and Dolphin's Barn were particularly successful. Protests were made against the visit of US warships to Derry and a demand was made for the ending of the arms race.

DENMARK

The Preparatory Committee for the Odense Peace Conference which will be held on May 29th and 30th, has just issued the Conference agenda.

Among the reports which will be given are:

"Denmark and German Rearmament" by Olaf Forchhammer and "The Social and Cultural Consequences of Rearmament" by Mrs. Adia Frost. There will also be a discussion on the question: "How Denmark can contribute to an easing of international tension?"

NORWAY

The Annual General Meeting of the Peace Council—to which 11 pacifist organ-

isations of various views are affiliated—has just been held in Oslo. Several statements were adopted, one of which calls upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian delegation at the United Nations "not to ignore any opportunity which might lead to international disarmament."

ICELAND

The Association of Icelandic Women For Peace has just organised important public meetings at which several public figures were present, including Pastor Emil Björns-son and the writer, Halldor Laxness.

The Association of Women for Peace, the Resistance Movement and the Students' Association are working in close liaison with the Peace Movement.

URUGUAY

In a declaration which was published in the Press, the National Youth Committee of the Errerista Party protested against the decisions of the Tenth Inter-Continental Conference in Caracas. It said that, by these decisions, the United States, "which has subjugated the economies of the countries of Latin America, is attempting, by a partisan diplomacy, to drag them behind their war policy."

INDONESIA

The newspaper, "Harian Rakjat," writes: "For the sake of Peace and the national interests of Indonesia, we must do everything possible to make the Geneva Conference a success."

In a declaration published in the Press, Mr. Otto Rondonuwu, President of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was delighted that the People's Republic of China is to take part in the Geneva Conference.

It is five years since the convocation of the first People's Conference for Peace at the Salle Pleyel in Paris. Since that time the movement organised and directed by the World Peace Council has become the most wide-spread and most effective movement of the people that has yet appeared in all history. It cuts across all barriers of race, creed, or culture and unites the people in one common endeavour, namely, to rid the world of the scourge of war.

The World Peace Movement represents the people's mass support of the basic purpose of the Charter of the United Nations. The demand of the people that peaceful coexistence of various systems be accepted as a reality of post-war political life; the demand that all controversial issues be settled by negotiation; the demand that all weapons of mass destruction be abolished and the arms drive be reversed; all these reasonable and necessary demands are simply the implementation in real life of the noble aims of the UN Charter.

We have succeeded in making the people of all lands aware that public opinion is a powerful force for Peace. We have inspired all who struggle for Peace with the knowledge that they are not alone but have the support of hundreds of millions all over the world.

The issue of Peace or war still hangs in the balance. A horrible hydrogen bomb war is already in an advanced stage of preparation. There is a force in international life which is determined to revive militarism in both Germany and Japan. The revolt of the colonial peoples is being met by brutal repression instead of negotiation and reform. There is no room for complacency in this situation. All that we have prepared in the struggle for Peace will be needed and much more support from new sources as well, if we are to guarantee the triumph of Peace.

Dr. James C. Endicott

Member of the Bureau of the
World Council of Peace

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV (AUSTRIA)
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 5
A.G.

Vienna, May 7th, 1954.

Professor W.E.B. Du Bois
U.S.A.

27-4-19

Dear Friend,

The plan of work for 1954 drawn up by the Jury for the International Peace Prizes includes the publication of an anthology of the writers who have won our prizes. The possibility of publishing it in English, French and Russian is at present under examination. We shall see later whether it is possible to publish it in Italian and Spanish also.

We thought that the prose part of the volume should, as far as possible, be composed of a selection of tales and short stories related to the theme of Peace or to the problems of war, or else inspired by the cause of friendship between the peoples.

Can we have your permission to include one of your works in the Anthology, and would you please tell us which one you would like it to be, bearing in mind that it would be of great assistance to us if it had already been translated into the languages in which we wish to publish the Anthology? The tale or short story can be 20 or 30 pages long.

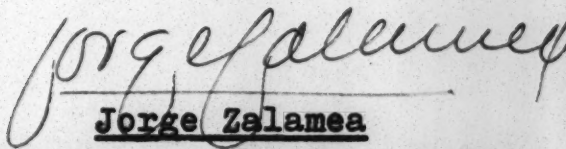
We are certain that this publication will greatly further the dissemination of the work of writers for Peace, the prestige of our Prizes and our common cause.

Any remarks and suggestions you may care to make will be very helpful.

Hoping that we will soon receive a favourable reply.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,



Jorge Zalamea

Secretary of the Jury for the
International Peace Prizes

May 14, 1954

Mr. Jorge Zalamea
World Council of Peace
Estate-Haus
Wien IV (Austria)
Mollwald-Platz 5

Dear Mr. Zalamea:

I am enclosing herewith the last chapter of my book, "In Battle for Peace" which may serve as part of the anthology which you mentioned in your letter of May 7th. It has not been translated in any language.

However, in case it does not suit, I am mailing you tomorrow a copy of my book, "Souls of Black Folk", first published in 1903 and republished last year in jubilee edition. Here I have marked one or two chapters which you may prefer to use instead of the enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

27-4-20

SECRETARIAT

**of the
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE**

Estate-Haus

**Wien IV
Mollwald-Platz 5
AUSTRIA
cr.**

Vienna, July 14th, 1954.

**American Peace Crusade
(United States)**

Dear Friends,

In a previous letter we informed you of the main points which came out of the Berlin Session of the World Council on the question of the security of nations and the banning of atomic weapons.

We laid particular emphasis on the fact that all the activities of the National Peace Movements to bring about a genuine relaxation of tension were seen to be closely linked to these two questions. The attention given to these same questions by public opinion has just been amply confirmed by the Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension, held in Stockholm from June 19th to 23rd.

As you probably know, this Meeting was organized on the initiative of personalities from different countries who, in response to the World Council's message, decided to have an exchange of views on all questions connected with the easing of international tension. It was a great success, both in the number and quality of the participants, and in that agreement was reached on many points.

The Meeting was attended by more than 150 personalities from 30 countries, the World Council being represented by a delegation of 15. The participants were for the most part, people who are not in the Peace Movement and belonging to political, economic, cultural and religious circles. The diversity of opinion which was thus represented was reflected in the composition of the Bureau which the Meeting designated to direct the proceedings. The character of the Meeting was also to be seen in the diversity and origin of the messages it received; most of them, in fact, amounted to declarations of support on the part of their authors.

The Meeting did its work either in plenary sessions, or, in order to facilitate discussion, in working sections; these were a political section, a cultural section and an economic section. At the end of its work, it adopted a General Resolution and two Addresses, one to the Geneva Conference and the other to the Security Council of the

United Nations, Recommendations drawn up by the various working sections were also adopted. All these documents, which had been discussed and debated at great length either in the working sections or in the Bureau, whose task it was to bring them together, were adopted unanimously.

Since these documents, together with information on the proceedings, were made public by the Bureau of the Meeting, we enclose the following for your information:

- a) The texts adopted by the Meeting.
- b) The list of the members of the Bureau which directed the proceedings.
- c) The integral texts of the principal messages received or excerpts from them.

Having given this information, we should now like to mention a number of points arising from what has been learned from the Meeting, and to the importance of an event of this kind.

In the first place, it is felt that the work of the Meeting should be made as widely known as possible. We have been informed that the Secretariat of the Meeting, which will continue its work in Paris, will soon publish a booklet containing the texts adopted, excerpts from the speeches delivered, and information on the proceedings. The Secretariat of the Meeting will send the booklet direct to the personalities and organizations with whom contact had previously been established relative to the preparation of the Meeting.

It is felt desirable that each National Committee associated with the Peace Movement should help to make the work of the Meeting known to personalities and organizations which, though they did not take part, are likely to be interested in such an event. It is evident that this will be done in a manner appropriate to the character of the Meeting, that is to say, by making use of the documents which have been made public up till now and those which, hereafter, will be published by the Secretariat of the Meeting.

As you will see from the General Resolution, the Meeting charged the Bureau to prepare a second Meeting to be held in the coming months. It is obvious that, to be completely successful, there must be more participants at this second Meeting, especially from certain countries which were not represented or poorly represented at Stockholm. Experience has shown that, for these other countries to be represented by important personalities the effort must in the first place be made on the national level. There is no doubt of the importance of the contribution that can be made towards the success of this second Meeting by the National Peace Committees.

The holding of the Meeting and the results attained make it easier to establish further contacts on the national level. On this

basis, there is the possibility, for example, of promoting or of encouraging others to promote, the joint organisation of national meetings. Such meetings could pursue aims which are more limited and more closely related to what is preoccupying public opinion in the various countries. They could lead new forces to make joint declarations on the same peace aims and conduct joint campaigns to attain them.

A Meeting of the kind that has just taken place reveals the immense possibilities of unity on the most widely different peace aims which exist today as a result of the development of events. The World Council of Peace feels that the National Committees associated with it can therefore take lessons from the Meeting which will enable them to pursue and develop their own activities. These activities can be judged above all by the extent to which the masses of the people take part in the campaigns initiated by the Movement; its influence depends on them; they are essential to the life of the Movement and the strengthening of its organisation.

That is why many National Peace Committees are promoting or developing mass campaigns for the relaxation of international tension - campaigns with definite aims and following the lines evolved at the last Session of the World Council. Such campaigns also help to prepare the ground for the success of the next Meeting.

Hoping to hear from you,

We are,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace

/s/ LAFFITTE

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

THE BUREAU OF THE MEETING

Professor Angelos Angelopoulos (Greece), former Professor at the University of Athens.

Professor J. D. Bernal, F.R.S. (Great Britain), for the delegation from the World Council of Peace.

Dr. Paul Bustos Fierro (Argentina), Deputy of the Peronist Party.

M. René Capitant (France), former Minister, Professor in the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris.

Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg (USSR), Deputy in the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Jacob Friis (Norway), former Social Democratic Deputy in the Norwegian Parliament.

Mr. Masano Ikeda (Japan), Liberal Deputy.

Professor Hans Iwand (Germany), Professor of Theology in the University of Bonn.

Mr. Eric Johnson (USA), Quaker.

Dr. Kuo Mo-Je (China), President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Mr. Hisao Kuroda (Japan), President of the Labour-Farmer Party and Member of the Japanese Parliament.

Mr. Alexander Kornei chuk (USSR), Deputy in the Supreme Soviet.

Sig. Riccardo Lombardi (Italy), Deputy, former Minister, member of the Executive Committee of the Italian Socialist Party.

Professor Oscar Lange (Poland), Deputy, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Warsaw.

Mr. Liao Cheng-Chih (China), President of the Chinese Democratic Youth League and Permanent Member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

M. Jacques Madault (France), writer and teacher.

Mrs. Ramashwari Nehru (India), Counsellor in the Ministry of Reconstruction, former President of the Indian Women's Conference.

Sr. Eusebio Rocha (Brazil), Labour Party Deputy.

Mr. Sydney Silverman, (Great Britain), Labour M.P. in the House of Commons.

Dr. Anup Singh (India), Congress Party M.P., and former President of the United Nations Commission in Korea.

SECRETARIAT OF THE MEETING

Mr. Vincent Duncan Jones (Great Britain)

M. Michel Bruguiere (France)

M. Bertrand Schneider (France)

MEETING FOR THE RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION

STOCKHOLM, June 19-23, 1954

DOCUMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#

**I. Documents adopted unanimously by the plenary Assembly
on June 23rd, 1954**

The first of these documents was presented by

M. Jacques Madaule, Professor and writer (France).

The second by Dr. Anup Singh, Member of Parliament and member of the Congress Party; former President of the United Nations Commission in Korea (India)

The third by Sr. Eusebio Rocha, Member of Parliament, member of the Brazilian Labour Party.

#

GENERAL RESOLUTION

In the troubled world of to-day, where the Powers mistrust each other's intentions, and where suspicion and fear which have kindled so many conflicts in the past still prevail, a number of public figures from thirty countries in the East and in the West have freely met to make a contribution to the easing of international tension. Their experience here has proved that by meeting together, reasonable and unprejudiced people speedily arrive at a mutual understanding, and that agreement is possible on most of the issues at present dividing the world.

Differences of social and political system are not in themselves an inevitable cause of war. Peaceful co-existence is quite possible on condition that the right of all peoples, both great and small, is recognised in law and in fact.

The United Nations Organisation, whose existence is essential for peace, must be based on a true appreciation of international life, and it must be universal. Therefore, the People's Republic of China and all states which have asked or might ask to be admitted, must be admitted to the United Nations Organisation.

States must reject all recourse to force for the settlement of their conflicts. All conflicts must be settled by negotiation, and this must be pursued with tenacity, whatever the initial difficulties.

These principles must in the first place be applied in the Geneva negotiations, the success of which is of supreme importance for the peace of the world.

The contacts which have been made during the Meeting give all the participants the firm conviction that the success of the Geneva Conference, so far as Indo-China is concerned, can and must be assured.

On Korea, it is necessary that the negotiations which have been broken off should be resumed as soon as possible.

Peace is indivisible. It is not sufficient to restore it in Asia. The peaceful solution of the German problem is indispensable if there is also to be peace in Europe. Therefore the negotiations on Germany must be re-opened as soon as possible, and meanwhile nothing should be done which might compromise them.

Atomic weapons are a dreadful threat to the whole of mankind. It is therefore necessary:

that experiments which in themselves are a danger to the health of the peoples should be stopped;

that those states which now possess weapons of mass destruction should pledge not to use them, and that the manufacture and storing of these weapons should be prohibited under control.

Atomic energy, used for peaceful purposes, will then bring great benefits to mankind.

In the same way, the negotiations on the limitation and control of armaments must be conducted with a will to succeed. If successful, they will free very considerable productive forces to the advantage of the general prosperity.

Another important factor making for the easing of tension will be the development of trade between East and West. This could be considerably increased once the present restrictions have been removed.

A general desire was also expressed that cultural exchanges should be increased and developed.

The participants in the Meeting note with satisfaction the good result obtained by these few days of contact. They regret that, in certain circles of some countries, the invitation issued by the organisers was not more widely taken up. They pledge that they will make known in their respective countries the conclusions reached, and have decided to convene, at the beginning of 1955, a further Meeting on an even broader scale than the present one.

The Meeting instructs its Bureau and Secretariat to take all necessary measures to this end.

ADDRESS TO THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

Those taking part in the Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension held in Stockholm from 19th to 23rd June, 1954, send their greetings to the representatives of the nations now assembled at Geneva to work out a peaceful solution of the question of Indo-China, to re-establish peace in Asia and thereby make a contribution to the easing of international tension.

This Meeting asks the Governments represented at Geneva:

1. To unite their efforts to obtain as soon as possible a cease-fire in the three countries of Indo-China by an agreement between the belligerents.
2. To avoid all moves and all actions likely to lead to the continuation or extension of the conflict in Indo-China, which would further increase the danger of a world war.
3. To ensure that a Peace Treaty be signed as soon as possible between France and the three nations of Indo-China on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, national independence and unit of each of the three peoples of Indo-China, for their democratic freedoms and their right freely to choose their political and social system.

The Meeting further draws the attention of the powers represented at the Geneva Conference to the urgency of ending the sufferings of the Korean people and of preventing the very grave danger of a renewal of hostilities in this part of the world. It calls for the immediate reopening of negotiations to secure a peaceful solution of the Korean problem and to give to the people of Korea their security, their full independence, their unity and the right to choose their social and political system by free, democratic elections throughout their country.

It is evident that agreement on the conditions of withdrawal of all foreign troops is necessary to ensure to the Korean people the possibility of free expression of their wishes.

To create an atmosphere favourable to the solution of the Korean problem, the strict application by both parties of the terms of the armistice must be assured, especially in relation to the sending of armaments to the belligerents.

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9

ADDRESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ON THE EVENTS IN GUATEMALA

Those taking part in the Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension held in Stockholm from 19th to 23rd June, 1954, deeply concerned by the invasion of Guatemala and the bombing of its capital, condemn all help given to the aggressor by any power whatever, addresses an urgent appeal to the Security Council of the United Nations to take all measures for ending hostilities, for the withdrawal of the invading forces and the re-establishment of the former peaceful state of the country.

The Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension asks the peoples of all countries to support this request to the Security Council.

#

II. Recommendations adopted by the various working groups of the Meeting

These documents were unanimously approved by
the plenary session of June 23rd, 1954.

#

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE GERMAN QUESTION

Agreed by the Political Section

The participants in this Meeting, convinced that peace is indivisible, hold that the peaceful solution of the problem of Germany is essential for the relaxation of international tension.

The development of the negotiations at Geneva makes possible, and therefore necessary, the early resumption of the negotiations broken off in Berlin between the four Great Powers. In order to associate the German people in the shaping of their own destiny, it would be desirable that the governments of the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic should take part in these negotiations.

The negotiations must lead to the peaceful reunification of Germany by democratic methods, and to a treaty of peace guaranteeing the security of Germany's neighbors and of all Europe.

In order to arrive at these results, it is essential that no step be taken, before or during the negotiations, towards the rearmament of Germany in any form, or her inclusion in any military pact.

#

RECOMMENDATIONS ON DISARMAMENT AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Agreed by the Political Section

The participants in the Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension firmly adhere to the principle embodied in the Charter of U.N.O. which rejects war as a means of settling international disputes. We hold further that the accumulation of excessive and burdensome armaments, and especially the rapid development and stocking of atom and hydrogen bombs, and the experimental explosions which have already caused many casualties and wide-spread alarm, all accentuate international tension which may lead to war.

Accordingly, they call on the Governments of all nations capable of producing atom and hydrogen bombs to agree to suspend any further trials of such weapons and to issue a simultaneous declaration that they will not employ them in war.

They urge the Governments to push forward the present negotiations of the Disarmament Commission of the Assembly of the United Nations and to conclude without further delays an agreement to secure the permanent abolition of all such weapons, with the necessary safeguards of unhampered and continuous inspection.

They further call on the Governments of all nations to conclude an agreement embodying a substantial and equitable measure of disarmament extending to armed forces and to all types of weapons.

Although only certain states are involved in the production of atomic weapons, every country in the world may suffer from their effects. Those taking part in the Meeting therefore support the appeal of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, that all the peoples of the world should "express their concern and add their voices and influence in as effective a manner as possible to arrest the progress of this destructive potential which menaces all alike."

The effectiveness of public action will be measured by the degree to which the peoples everywhere become aware of the dangers of atomic warfare, and of the steps needed to eliminate it. Those taking part in the Meeting therefore request the Governments, and associations of all kinds, particularly those of scientists, to do everything possible to create a soberly informed public opinion on this subject.

They welcome every proposal for the constructive use of atomic energy but recognise that these are less likely to be acceptable or effective if they do not follow an agreement prohibiting its military use. Only when this is achieved will it be possible to make full use of the resources of science and technology for the satisfaction of the urgent needs of mankind.

**RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION ON
SECURITY AND ON NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE**

Agreed by the Political Section.

The participants in the Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension consider

that the Charter of the United Nations Organisation must be applied in the letter and in the spirit in order to correspond to the aspirations of the peoples;

that the Peoples' Republic of China must without any further delay take its rightful place in the United Nations Organisation;

that all States, whatever their social and political system, who ask to be admitted to the United Nations Organisation must be admitted in order that it may take on a universal character.

In this way the United Nations Organisation could play a role of prime importance for the easing of international tension.

#

The Meeting takes cognisance of the fact that the division of the world into two hostile blocs and the military measures which this provokes are a grave threat to peace. It opposes any military pact or military coalition which has the aim or effect of prolonging or aggravating this state of affairs.

It declares itself in favour of pacts of non-aggression and security, provided that such pacts are open to all interested countries irrespective of political or social systems, based on the principle of equality and conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

By this means the cold war would be ended and the spirit of co-operation between all countries of the world would develop.

#

The Meeting proclaims that the inalienable right of the peoples to self-determination and to an independent existence is of no value unless it is genuinely implemented.

Consequently it considers that peoples who are still dependent must gain their freedom, manage their own affairs as they wish and themselves freely dispose of the products of their labour and of their natural resources.

The Meeting declares that the acts of violence at present being committed against the aspirations of the peoples in various territories must cease and that all racial discrimination must be abolished.

The national independence of all peoples and the free exercise of their national sovereignty are at once the essential condition and the surest guarantee of world peace.

#

RECOMMENDATIONS AGREED BY THE ECONOMIC SECTION

The participants in the Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension, draw attention to the economic difficulties resulting from the present international situation. The cold war and the international tension which it causes have resulted in the creation of artificial barriers to normal trade relations between countries with different economic and social systems, obstacles to the development of world trade, unbalanced economies in many countries, the unproductive use of resources for armaments; have impeded the progress of under-developed countries and caused a reduction of the standard of living in many parts of the world. These consequences, in turn, contribute towards an increase in international tension. Elimination of these economic consequences of the present international situation, therefore, would be in itself an important contribution towards relaxing international tension.

While there has been a substantial improvement during the last year in international trade and in economic cooperation between nations, the possibilities of economic measures designed to reduce international tension are far from being exhausted. The annual volume of East-West trade could be rapidly increased by three to five milliard dollars. Such an increase by no means represents the limits of the possibilities in this field.

With a view to contributing to the relaxation of the present international tension the Meeting proposes:

1. Immediate utilisation of all existing possibilities of increasing trade between countries, irrespective of their economic and social system. This means the use of possibilities implied in existing trade agreements, and the negotiation of new commercial agreements, as well as the extension of trade by private firms.
2. Abolition of all measures of discrimination and embargoes designed to prevent normal trade relations between countries with different economic and social systems. In particular, such measures as the Battle Act, adopted by the Congress of the United States of America, and the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations imposing a trade embargo against China, should be ended. Also, other measures of discrimination in trade relations with countries because of their economic and social system should be removed.
3. Adoption of positive measures to promote the development of trade between all countries, such as a gradual removal of various trade restrictions, reduction of prohibitive tariffs, increase in import quotas, organisation of international fairs, etc. Special attention should be devoted to long-term trade agreements between countries as well as multilateral and payments agreements without regard to their different economic and social systems.

The work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on behalf of international trade should be continued and further developed; various other agencies of the United Nations, such as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the Economic Commission for Latin America, should develop similar efforts on behalf of international trade.

4. Maintenance of diplomatic relations between countries without regard to differences in their economic and social systems, which is essential for the development of trade relations and trade agreements between nations, as well as membership in the United Nations for all countries willing to accept the obligations of the Charter. In particular it must be realized that no sound development of world trade and world economy is possible without the establishment by all countries of diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic, and without the admission of its representatives to the United Nations.
5. Normal trade relations between all countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. These are indispensable for the economic progress of under-developed countries. Without trade relations with all countries of their choice, the underdeveloped countries cannot sufficiently develop their resources, especially food resources, secure fair prices for their exports, develop their manufacturing industries, and lay the economic foundations of their national independence.

The economic and social progress of under-developed countries requires special international measures. Such measures must include technical as well as economic assistance from economically more advanced countries, on a basis guaranteeing freedom from interference in the internal and external policies of the countries receiving aid and the full respect of their national sovereignty. Effective aid should also be made available to non-self-governing territories.

The measures indicated would help to relax international tension. They provide at the same time a solution for certain economic problems resulting from such relaxation. The development of normal trade relations between all countries, without regard to differences in their economic and social systems, can provide the industrially highly developed countries with employment for many years to come; secure for countries with a surplus production new markets for their products; provide new sources of imports for countries lacking certain particular currencies; and help in the economic and social progress of underdeveloped countries.

These measures and the perspectives which they offer are such as to allay the apprehension of those who fear depression and mass unemployment in consequence of a reduction in the production of armaments; as well as of those who look forward with apprehension towards the end of certain dollar resources which might result from the end of the war in Indo-China and from the abandonment of the proposed "European Defence Community".

Peaceful co-operation between all countries, whatever their economic or social system, for the development of the standard of living and welfare of their people will serve the cause of the reduction of international tension and promote the establishment of durable peace among the nations.

RECOMMENDATIONS AGREED BY THE CULTURAL SECTION

I.

Today, the peoples of the world desire with all their hearts relief from international tension. The Meeting in Stockholm from 19 to 23 June, 1954, has stressed the primary importance of the part played by cultural exchanges between different countries in creating throughout the world the atmosphere of confidence and understanding necessary for the establishment and maintenance of peace.

When scientists, artists, workers of all kinds, students, sportsmen and others stay in foreign countries, this makes it possible to bring people into direct contact with one another. This gives them the opportunity to obtain precise information and enables them to become familiar with and to respect ways of life which differ from their own.

The International Meeting, in order to increase the number of such exchanges and to make them more fruitful, appeals to all organisations throughout the world active in the field of culture. It asks them to use all their authority in order to obtain the necessary facilities and authorisations from Governments.

The communication of creative ideas and the exchange of works will help to bring people together and to give them an even clearer understanding of those treasures of culture which all must defend and enrich.

II.

The participants in the Meeting appeal to all creative workers, to all engaged in research, to all engaged in teaching. It calls upon them to use all their resource and all their talent with ever greater devotion, in their creative research and teaching work, so as to give full weight to everything which brings men closer to one another: the sense of the unity of man, the respect and love for one's own people and one's own culture, and equally for all peoples and all cultures.

They therefore urge them to oppose with all their strength the propaganda of everything contrary to these ideas and these feelings, everything which would promote distrust and hatred between the peoples.

In this way they will be able to work effectively to strengthen peace and for mankind - the essential condition for the development of culture.

**ADDRESS FROM MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT CHURCHES
TAKING PART IN THE MEETING
TO THE BELIEVERS OF EVERY RELIGION IN THE WORLD**

We religious people from the Churches of different countries and peoples - Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Sweden, who have come together at the Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension, appeal to the believers of every religion in the world.

Let all of us, in our own country, do everything in our power to bring about international understanding, to prevent the use of atomic, thermo-nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and to put an end to experiments with atomic and hydrogen bombs. The religious conscience is opposed to the very idea of the use of this terror weapon.

Let us once again work, by every means at our disposal, to make the spirit of peaceful negotiation between countries for the solution of all present differences prevail.

The spirit of love and peace, which inspires every religion in the world, demands it.

We call upon the Churches and religious organisations of all countries to support the cause of peace in a spirit of unity.

We consider it necessary to increase the number of small meetings between groups of religious figures, in order to consolidate the bonds of friendship between Churches and religious organisations and to establish contacts in action for peace - the supreme good of all mankind.

We are convinced that all these measures will contribute to the common cause - the attainment of a relaxation of international tension.

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**MESSAGES RECEIVED BY
THE MEETING FOR A RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION**

(Stockholm, June 19-23, 1954)

#

Even before the Meeting was held, important personalities had given it their support. For example, M. Edouard Herriot, Honorary President of the French National Assembly, former President of the Council of Ministers, Deputy in the National Assembly and Mayor of Lyons, gave it his patronage in the form of a letter addressed to M. Rene Capitant. Here is the text of the letter:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAYOR'S OFFICE

Lyons, April 26th, 1954

M. Rene Capitant

Dear Sir,

In your letter of April 15th, you were kind enough to inform me of the International Meeting, with the real participation of people of all nationalities, which it is proposed to hold in order to continue and accelerate the efforts at mutual information for the relaxation of international tension.

In deference to your request, I hasten to inform you that I am prepared to be a member of the Preparatory and Welcoming Committee, on condition that freedom of opinion is strictly respected.

Yours sincerely,

Edouard Herriot,

Mayor of Lyons

Honorary President of the National Assembly.

#

The Meeting received a great number of messages from important personalities in many countries. The following is a selection:

Mr. Tetsu Katayama, Ex-Premier of Japan.

"It is a great pleasure for me to state here my belief that the Constitution of Japan, by which the Japanese people have renounced the right of belligerency for ever, is the most advanced Constitution in the world; and in view of a new system of diplomacy being adopted in the form of the Berlin Conference as well as the Geneva Conference for the solution of accumulated international disputes without an appeal to arms, I cannot but pray for the success of the new system of diplomacy of the Geneva Conference. I beg here to bring to your attention the fact that it is the Japanese Constitution which has put into practice this new system diplomacy.

"With the comprehensive thirty-one Articles respecting not only fundamental human rights but also individuals as well as their labour, this Constitution of Japan strongly guarantees democracy and peace to the nation.

"This Japanese Constitution of ours, which, for the achievement of the above-stated three fundamental principles and for the achievement of its high ideals, demands a constant endeavour on the part of the Japanese people, can be said to be a Declaration of Peace by the Japanese nation to the world. There has, however, appeared in Japan a tendency towards the revision of this Peace Constitution by a section of the people, against which we are fully prepared to fight to the last by instituting nation-wide movements. ✓

"I pray for the success of your international meeting, and I pray for the success of the talks for peace by negotiation in Geneva."

#

Sig. Ferruccio Parri (Italy)
Former President of the Council of Ministers.

"I am unable to take part in the Meeting, but I wish to assure you that I warmly support your efforts for a better understanding between the peoples."

#

M. Joseph Paul Boncour (France)
Former President of the Council of Ministers
and former French delegate to the United Nations.

"I should have been happy to take part in the splendid meeting to which you are kind enough to invite me. I can see, from the list of names you have sent me, that all parties are represented in this work for peace.

"I hope that the deliberations will produce a statement of the principles necessary to settle the conflicts which, alas, are dividing the world, rather than the expression of a desire that one or other of them should be resolved.

"As an old supporter of collective security, which I worked to attain for 15 years at Geneva, which I signed on behalf of France at San Francisco, and as President of the French United Nations Association, I regret that the efforts for peace are dissipated in a multiplicity of conferences and get bogged down in particular alliances which are inevitably seen as being directed against others. I should like to see these efforts concentrated in the United Nations as far as possible, and the majority of disputes brought before that organisation.

"I know that the United Nations makes these urgent solutions necessary, because it is imperfect, incomplete and paralysed by the right of veto.

"So I should like to see this international meeting give rise to the clear and firm resolution to take the lessons of experience into account, to correct the errors committed in the elaboration of the Charter, which were the result of the euphoria caused by victory, and to make the United Nations an efficient instrument for dealing with aggression, thereby preventing the aggressor, if it is a great power, from avoiding retaliation merely by opposing it.

"But first of all, it is necessary to make the United Nations a genuine and complete expression of the international community by admitting the States which are asking to enter; above all, China, without whose presence no dispute in the Far East can be settled.

"To this end there must be an atmosphere of goodwill in the world, even more, a desire for peace. It is this aim that must be served by meetings such as this."

#

Mr. Matine Daftary (Iran)
Ex-President and President of the Iranian
United Nations Association.

"The meeting of important personalities, such as those whose names you mention - President Herriot, President Paul Boncour, Pastor Niemöller, and so on - and who are known to me personally, is very promising. I should have liked to take part in it. So I would ask you to present to the Meeting my most sincere good wishes for its success in the normalisation of international relations, better understanding and a lasting rapprochement between the peoples."

#

Sr. Josué de Castro (Brasil)

Sr. Josué de Castro, President of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (F.A.O.), has given his support, in a personal capacity, to the calling of the Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension. He is unable to be present owing to prior engagements and he has therefore sent to the Secretariat of the Meeting an important contribution entitled: "Hunger and World Economic Inequality", from which we take the following short passage:

"Never before has man found it so hard to get along with himself - but that is only one side of the picture. Because on the other hand, never have a few men worked so hard to overcome these forces of disunity, these conflicts and divergences, in the interest of humanity as a whole. On all sides we see men of good will who with obstinate energy give themselves to the immense task of creating a climate of better understanding in the world, a climate of comprehension and tolerance, in which true peace among men may take root and flourish."

#

Sig. Igino Giordani (Italy)
Former Christian Democratic Deputy

"Peace is life for each and for all. War and armaments which lead to war mean the most useless and stupid of deaths. Only madmen can expect any good to come out of war, cold or hot, and from the present tension. I think, along with Cardinal Feltrin, that peace is not one of the problems, but the problem, of our time, "Si vis pacem para pacem", and not "si vis pacem para bellum".

"With best wishes for the success of your work."

#

Mr. Hussein Mreiwed (Syria)
Deputy.

"I support the idea of the Meeting; I find it useful for the relaxation of international tension and for understanding questions relative to the peoples."

#

Dr. Naaruf Daqolibi (Syria)
Minister of National Defence.

"I entirely agree with you on the interest you hope this Meeting will arouse. Please accept my warmest compliments on your lofty and humane ideas."

#

Mr. A. Homad (Syria)
Member of Parliament, former Minister of Education
and Professor of Penal Law in the University of Syria.

Mr. Ali Bozo (Syria)
Minister for Home Affairs and Minister of Agriculture,
Member of Parliament.

"The aim that the participants are seeking to attain - that of finding adequate means to bring about a relaxation of international tension with its attendant war dangers - is one which is desired by honest people of all races and religions.

"We salute your Meeting and wish it the success it deserves."

#

M. Francois Mauriac (France)
Member of the French Academy and Nobel Prize-winner.

"I regret that I cannot come to the Stockholm Meeting for the relaxation of international tension, but I am happy to find myself at one in thought and intention with those who will be there.

"I believe that we must strive to come together across all the ideological barriers that separate us. I hope that one day I shall be able to take part in these meetings."

#

Herr Thomas Mann (Germany)
Writer, Nobel Prize-winner.

"Your letter moved me and I immediately took up my pen to reply. But I soon realised that, in order to reply seriously and fruitfully to your questions, I should need to write an article, and that would take several days.

"I should be quite prepared to devote the necessary time to it, but my article would first of all have to be translated and your deliberations end on the 23rd, so I find myself forced to give up any idea of expounding my ideas to the participants in the Conference.

"I must limit myself to expressing my great satisfaction that a number of intellectuals, really independent and terribly aware of what is at stake today, are going to meet for a high-level discussion on the burning problems of the present time which fill the hearts of all of us with grave disquiet. I hope with all my heart that this exchange will result in a certain clarification and understanding, the more so as I am profoundly convinced of the need for understanding between the peoples and the maintenance of peace if we are to avert inconceivable horrors and save, not only civilisation, but the very honour and life of mankind. The word "Peace" is not a slogan launched to further someone's ambition for power. It is an expression of respect before the mystery of life and its final destination which remains hidden from us."

#

Cordial messages were also sent by the following:

Professor Gerbrandy, Ex-Premier of Holland.
 M. Andre Maurois, member of the French Academy.
 Mr. Harold Davies, Labour Member of Parliament from Great Britain.
 Mr. Nazem Kadri, Lebanese Deputy.
 Mr. Naim Mgabgab, Lebanese Deputy.
 Sheikh Bayumi Radwan, Head of the Union of Ulemas of the Mosques of Egypt.
 M. Albert Forcinal, French Deputy and former Minister.
 M. Henry Torres, French barrister and Senator.
 M. Lyon Caen, first Honorary President of the French Court of Cassation.
 M. Alfred Sauvy, Director of the French Institute of Demographic Studies.
 Professor Svelos, Former Greek Government Minister and leader of the Greek Democratic Party.
 Mr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Professor of Sociology in the University of New York.
 Mr. Soppo Priso, President of the Territorial Assembly of the Cameroons.
 Dr. J. A. Jonkman, President of the First Chamber of the States General of Holland.
 Mr. D'Ailly, Burgomaster of Amsterdam.
 Herr Karl Georg Pfeleiderer, Member of Parliament in the German Federal Republic.
 Frau Helene Wessel, Joint President of the United German Peoples' Party.
 M. Rene Bovard, Swiss writer and pacifist.

#

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna, September 22nd, 1954

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 5
AUSTRIA

Dr. W.E. Du Bois
New York
U.S.A.

Dear Friend,

Please find enclosed the statement adopted by the Bureau of the World Council of Peace at its meeting in Vienna, September 13-15.

November 18th is the date chosen for the opening of the next session of the World Council of Peace. Although we realise very well the difficulties involved in your own participation in this meeting, nevertheless we feel that the decisions for the agenda reached by the Bureau might help you in obtaining a representation from your country.

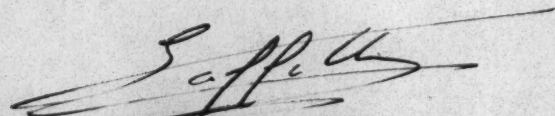
In the near future we shall be sending you more detailed information on the Bureau meeting and the forthcoming session of the World Council, especially the place in which it will be held. We should, however, be pleased to receive as soon as possible your views and suggestions on the agenda proposed by the Bureau.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

We are,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace


Jean LAFFITTE
General Secretary

DECLARATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Great events have brought a new hope to the world and rewarded the efforts of all who are working for peace.

An armistice has been signed in Korea and in Indo-China ; the French Parliament has rejected the treaties on the European army which would have brought about the rebirth of German militarism.

The proposals and campaigns of the World Council of Peace have made it possible to bring the peoples into action and organise their efforts. To-day millions of people in every country feel justly proud of the share they have had in winning this great victory.

Nevertheless, other dangers remain in the world which still call for the vigilance of the forces of peace. One immediate threat hangs over Europe and may well destroy the results already obtained. The reconstitution of a German army as part of a military coalition, which still remains the objective of certain governments, would perpetuate the division of Germany, sharpen the opposition between the two parts into which Europe has been arbitrarily separated, and stimulate the armaments race.

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace calls on the people to oppose the rearming of Germany in any form or under any pretext. It calls on them to press the governments of the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France to resume negotiations without delay. None of the participants must hamper the negotiations by adverse actions or by imposing preliminary conditions.

The peaceful settlement of the German problem must be acceptable to each of the powers concerned and also to the German people. It must put an end to the division of Germany, prevent that country from being used to threaten any of its neighbours and permit, at the same time, the organisation of European security.

Security cannot be assured in a world divided into opposing blocs, nor by military coalitions. It demands peaceful co-existence of all states, whatever their political system or social structure, co-operation between them, and agreement on general disarmament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

To concentrate all the forces of peace in order to achieve these great objectives, the Bureau of the World Council of Peace has decided to call a session of the World Council on November 18th, 1954. It will propose the following points for the agenda :

- i. Co-operation of all the states of Europe in the organisation of their common security.
- ii. The situation created in different parts of Asia by foreign intervention and by the system of military blocs and coalitions.
- iii. The situation created in Latin America by interference in the internal affairs of nations.
- iv. Action of peace forces to secure disarmament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.
- v. Preparation of an Assembly of representatives of the forces of peace in all countries during the first half of 1955.

Vienna, September 15th, 1954.